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HOBBS FAMILY
GENEALOGY

Hobbs Family

genealogy

Myrene Houchin Hobbs

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PART ONE

HOBBS GENEALOGY AND RELATED FAMILIES

During a period of fifteen years I have been trying, for my own satisfaction, to trace the genealogy of the Hobbs family. Many visits have been made to the Congressional Library and D. A. R. Library in Washington, D. C., Orphants Court Library in Baltimore, Newberry and City Libraries in Chicago, the St. Louis Public Library and the State Historical Records in Columbia and all have given fragments of family history. Now, as the pieces are put together, I find that most of the Hobbs and Maynard documents have been found previously but the proof of parentage was the illusive missing link.

When I prepared the record of Virginia Hobbs Searle to join the Daughters of the American Revolution, I was certain that the Revolutionary ancestor was Nicholas Hobbs, and it was through this research that the families of Nicholas and John Hobbs were definitely separated and their children identified. As several John Hobbs were found, probably cousins, all living within a few miles of the other in Maryland, it was impossible to establish which by the name of John Hobbs was the signer of the "Oath of Allegiance" in Frederick County. For that reason the D. A. R. will not accept this record for membership until proof is found establishing the man's record.

Many interesting facts are still to be connected, among these are the relationship with the Worthington family. I believe that Rebecca



Worthington and her sister Patty Worthington, who married brothers, Andrew and James Ramsay, Jr. in southeast Missouri, were descendants of the Maryland Worthingtons. The Worthingtons were neighbors and signed appraisals, etc. for the Hobbs and Maynard families in Maryland. As is found in the history of southeast Missouri, friends and descendants of these families in the east came in large numbers to join the new colonies west of the Mississippi in Missouri. Probably that is the reason Nicholas Maynard Hobbs, Jr. settled in southeast Missouri to join friends and relatives from Maryland and Virginia.

I have found a record in the Virginia Register (Douglas Register) of W. W. Wilbourn. Later family records of him or his children have eluded me. Mrs. Laura Wilbourn Hobbs told me that the early family spelled the name as my husband does WILBOURN and it was her desire that this spelling be used on our wedding invitations. I have found several spellings of the name in southeast Missouri records WELLBURN, WILBURN and WELBURN. They no doubt, are related.

The family of William W. Cox is also missing. There are many histories of the Cox family in the various libraries, but his name has not been found in my research.

Mr. Harry Newman is regarded as one of the most able genealogist in Washington, D. C., and enjoys a national reputation. He was the subject of a story in the Saturday Evening Post a few years ago.

His records are accepted by all leading ancestral societies including the Colonial Dames .

I hope that the descendants of this distinguished Colonial family will derive some pleasure and satisfaction from knowing that they are the progeny of one of the splendid early American families whose roots extend to the highest nobility in England, with ample proof of that statement.

Myrene Houchin Hobbs

July 8th, 1954.

Part Two

I, Harry Wright Newman, do hereby certify that the following data with cited authorities prove the paternal ancestry of Nicholas M. Hobbs to John Hobbs, Planter, the last proved ancestor of the Province of Maryland, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

s/ Harry Wright Newman
Genealogist

District of Columbia)
Washington) ss.

On this day of September 6th, 1951, personally appeared before me, Harry Wright Newman, signer of the above and made oath that the above was true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

s/ Ida E. MacWhorter

Notary Public

EARLY HOBBS COLONISTS IN MARYLAND

Records disclose that members of the Hobbs family were domiciled in the Province of Maryland at an early date. One of the first entries of a settler bearing that family name is of May 27, 1661, when John Hobbs of Charles County was a witness to a business contract between Humphrey Haggett and Thomas Gerard.¹

The next year or on March 15, 1662, Robert Hobbs, Aged 16, testified at a court held in Calvert County during the investigations arising out of the sudden death of Robert Morton. It was believed that Morton had met death at the hands of Patrick Due, the Overseer of the plantation of William Bromall.² This Robert Hobbs was undoubtedly the one who was a civil officer of Calvert County in the year 1696.³ In 1697, Robert Hobbs was a member of the Grand Jury which passed on the work of the State House, the first to be constructed at Annapolis.⁴

Then in the year 1708 a Robert Hobbs, of Queen Annes County, was a member of the commission for the advancement of trade in the Province and the erection of ports and towns.⁵

On July 12, 1665, Stephen Hobbs, of Calvert County, was summoned to court as a witness.⁶ And, in the same year, he acted as foreman of the Petite Jury of the Provincial Court.⁷

At a reasonably early date there was a Thomas Hobbs, of Anne Arundel County, who was an indentured servant of Nathaniel Smith,

of the Herring Creek Hundred. In April 1672, Nathaniel Smith negotiated his last will and testament and devised his servant, Thomas Hobbs, 200 acres of "Hunt's Chance" in joint ownership with Matthew Dringe, another servant of Nathaniel Smith.⁸

It is believed that the aforementioned Thomas Hobbs was the one who ultimately settled in Somerset County of the Eastern Shore and became the ancestor of the family which maintained a permanent residence there for a number of succeeding generations. In 1684, Thomas Hobbs was a member of the Jury of Somerset County Court. There he died testate during the year 1692, naming an only son- Joy Hobbs.¹⁰ The latter died testate in Somerset County sometime during 1737 and left several sons, namely, Thomas, Joy, Matthilias, Noble, Absolom and Boulder.¹¹

Other references to early settlers bearing the name of Hobbs are Benjamin Hobbs, a clergyman of the Church of England in 1702;¹² Robert Hobbs, Jr. and Ann Hobbs who in 1702 witnessed the last will and testament of Henry Harman, of Dorchester;¹³ and James Hobbs who in 1713 witnessed the will of John Dosan, of Talbot County.¹⁴

So far as this research has been conducted, no proof nor slender threads of circumstantial evidence have been found to connect John Hobbs, of Elk Ridge Hundred, of Anne Arundel County, Province of Maryland, the subject of this research, with any of the foregoing early Hobbs colonists of Maryland.

REFERENCES

1. Archives of Maryland, vol. 49, p. 75
2. Archives of Maryland, vol. 49, p. 11
3. Archives of Maryland, vol. 20, p. 543
4. Archives of Maryland, vol. 23, p. 96
5. Archives of Maryland, vol. 27, p. 347
6. Archives of Maryland, vol. 49, p. 460
7. Archives of Maryland, vol. 49, p. 503
8. Wills, Liber 1, folio 488, Hall of Records,
Annapolis
9. Archives of Maryland, vol. 17, p. 313
10. Wills, Liber 6, folio 34, Hall of Records
11. Wills, Liber 21, folio 761, Hall of Records
12. Archives of Maryland, vol. 24, p. 299
13. Wills, Liber 14, folio 61, Hall of Records
14. Wills, Liber 13, folio 614, Hall of Records

John Hobbs

died testate
1731
Anne Arundel Co.
Md.

John Hobbs

died testate
Frederick Co.
Md., 1768

John Hobbs

died intestate
Frederick Co.
Md., 1799

Nicholas Maynard Hobbs

born 10-30-1785
Frederick Co., Md.
died 10-20-1832
Centerville, Md.

Nicholas Mayard Hobbs, Jr.

born 3-19-1819
Centerville, Md.
died 4-26-1852
Scott Co., Mo.
(Administration papers)

William Pulaski Hobbs

born 11-13-1852
Scott Co., Mo.
died 4-15-1930
St. Louis, Mo.

Elizabeth

Rachel Maynard

died 1-17-1825

Mary Eleanor Tate

born 5-19-1794
Queen Ann Co., Md.
died Centerville, Md.
after 1829
Married 2-23-1815
both buried at "Our Lady of
Sorrow Church Cemetery"
Centerville, Md.

Amanda Jane Cox

born 1820
died Scott Co., Mo.
Circa 1870
Married Frankfort, Ky., 1850

Laura Floretta Wilbourn

born 11-21-1853
Commerce, Mo.
died 4-5-1923
St. Louis, Mo.
Married 5-1870

John Wilbourn Hobbs

born 4-7-1896
St. Louis, Mo.

Myrene Houchin

born 10-20-1896
Jefferson City, Mo.

JOHN HOBBS OF ELK RIDGE

16----1731

The first mention of John Hobbs, Planter, in Maryland records which can be identified as the authentic ancestor of the distinguished Hobbs family of the Western Shore of Maryland was in the year 1722 when as a redient of Elk Ridge Hundred, Baltimore County, he was assigned 90 acres of land by Caleb Dorsey, Gent.¹

At that time the south shore of the Patapsco River formed a part of Baltimore County, and it was not until a few years later that this portion of the Province was placed under the jurisdiction of Anne Arundel County.

The conveyance to John Hobbs was recorded in the records of the Land office of the Province and reads as follows:¹

"December 8, 1722. I do hereby assigne over unto John Hobbs all my rights, Title, and Interest of ninety acres of land warrant being the remainder part of a land warrant for three hundred acres granted unto me bearing the date of fourth day of July, 1722."

signed-- CALEB DORSEY

At the same time the following was recorded, being the warrant for "Hobbs Park" and the first land grant awarded to John Hobbs by the Calverts:²

"Baltemore Countie By virtue of a warrant granted unto Caleb
 24 December 1722. Dorsey of Anne Arundel Countie, Gent.,
 of his Lordship Land Office bearing date of the fourth day of July,
 1722, for three hundred acres of land, ninety acres part of the
 same land warrant was on the eighth day of December 1722, assigned
 by the said Caleb Dorsey unto John Hobbs of Baltemore Countie, as
 also by Virtue of a Warrant granted unto John Hobbs of Baltemore
 Countie, aforesaid, out of the Land Office as appears. These are
 therefore to certify that I, John Dorsey Deputy Surveyor under Thomas
 Addison, Esq., Surveyor General of the Western Shore of this Pro-
 vince had laid out for the use of the said John Hobbs, a parcel of
 land called Hobbs' Park, lying in the Countie of aforesaid and on
 Elk Ridge beginning at two bounded White Oaks standing on the north
 side of a draught descending unto Ridgely's Run and in the first line
 of the land called New Years Gift and running thence three Degrees
 west seventy perches, thense south eighty two degrees west.....
 containing and now laid out for two hundred acres of land more or
 less to be holden on the Manor of Baltemore."

Examined and passed for

John Gresham, Esq. (signed) JOHN DORSEY, dpy. surv.

Within a few days John Hobbs was granted by the Lord Proprietary
 a second warrant for land which was surveyed and patented under

the name of "Addition to Hobbs' Park." The following appears on record in the Land Office at Annapolis:

"Baltemore Countie By virtue of a warrant granted unto John
13 February 1723

Hobbs of Baltemore Countie out of his

Lordship Land Office bearing day of the 13th day of Januarie 1723,
for one hundred acres of land as appears. These are therefore to
certify that I, John Dorsey Deputy Surveyor under Thomas Addison,
Esq., Surveyor General of the Western Shore of this Province have
laid out for the said John Hobbs, a parcel of land called the Addition
to Hobbs Parks lying in the Countie aforesaid beginning at a bounded
white oak and a bounded Maple said White Oak being the east bound
tree of a parcel of land called Cross' Forrest and standing at the
head of a run called Stony Runn.....for one hundred acres of land
more or less to be holden of the Mannor of Baltemore."

Examined and past

by John Gresham, Esq. (signed) JOHN DORSEY, Dpy. Surv.

Consequently, it is seen that at this date, John Hobbs became seated
on his plantation "Hobbs Park" in Elke Ridge Hundred, later in Queen
Caroline Parish, of Anne Arundel County (now Howard County).

Furthermore, it is learned that his seat adjoined "New Year's Gift"
the dwelling-plantation of John Dorsey of Caleb, and upon which the
parish church of Queen Caroline was later built.

Circumstances indicate that at the time John Hobbs settled at Elk Ridge he was married and the father of practically all of his children. The subject of his wives and consequently the mother of the children have presented several controversial questions, and it has been believed generally in the past that his four sons were the issue of Susannah....., the widow of William Powell. A careful study of facts and circumstances shows how impossible it is for his sons to be of this union, and as consequence they must have been of a marriage contracted prior to his elopement with the widow Powell.

In his last will and testament, dated July 12, 1731, John Hobbs bequeathed the three sons and the daughter that "my former wife Susannah had by William Powell," that is, Henry, James, Josias, and Elizabeth" one shilling each when they come of age. Now there were four children all under the age of twenty-one years (perhaps eighteen, for in early Maryland, eighteen was the age of majority) in the year 1731. If the four sons of John Hobbs were the children of his wife, Susannah, then his four sons had to be younger than her children by William Powell - which at the most would make the Hobbs boys less than twelve years of age.

It is true, however, that John Hobbs in his last will and testament speaks of his sons during their minority, but they were not very young children. The father died in 1731, and it is proved that John, Jr., and Samuel were both married by 1740 and Joseph

by 1742. Consequently, it seems quite evident that there was a marriage prior to the one with the widow Susannah, but no facts pertaining to it have been un-earthed. His widow was Dorothy, and owing to circumstances, she can not be considered as a possible mother to any of his children.

It is particularly noted that there are no early Hobbs entries in the Episcopal parish registers of Maryland. The name is absolutely missing in the register of Queen Caroline Parish, where the plantation of John Hobbs was located, and also in St. Paul's Parish, the early parish of Baltimore County which embraced both banks of the Patapsco. Further-more, it is of special note that Dorothy Hobbs, his wife and widow, refused to take an oath which would lead one to assume that she were a member of the Quaker Church. If such be the case, then John Hobbs also was a member of that sect, for if not, Dorothy at the time of her marriage would have been "read out" of the church at one of its monthly meetings. From these facts, it is believed that the first generation or two of the Hobbs were Quakers and for that reason they were not conspicuous in public life service and like-wise the absence of their names from the

4

Church of England registers.

The last will and testament of John Hobbs, as mentioned previously, was dated July 12, 1731, and admitted for probate in Anne Arundel County on August 5, 1731, by Robert Browne, William Cornwall, Benjamin Cox, and Thomas Whitaker and John Ozborn. He

his sone, John, a certain portion of his landed estate other than the dwelling plantation, and he was to share equally with his sister and three brothers in the personal estate after the widow had obtained her legal third.

To his wife, Dorothy, he devised the dwelling plantation during life, and at her decease it was to revert to his son, William and his heirs, but in the event that his son, William, died without issue, then it was to pass to the estator's daughter, Margaret.

The sons, Samuel and Joseph, were to share with their brother, John, in the residue of the real estate, and as mentioned previously, the four children, that is, Henry, James, Josias and Elizabeth, the children of his former wife, Susannah, were to have one shilling when they arrived at age.

On August 28, 1731, Dorothy Hobbs, the widow of John Hobbs, appeared before the Commissary of the Prerogative Court for Anne Arundel County and made the following declaration and request:⁶

"Whereas my husband John Hobbs late of Anne Arundel County, Planter, deceased, did by his last will and testament duly made and provided, constitutioned, and appoint me his executrix thereof I do therefore hereby for diverse reasons in and here unto me renounce and release to take upon the executorship of the said will and do hereby declare that letters of administration may be granted with a copy of the will thereto annexed to Samuel Cottrell of Ann Arundel

County, Carpenter, he having promised me to take the execution of the said will for me on my behalfe as wittness my hand and seale this 28 day of August, 1731."

Her

In the presence of

Dorothy X Hobbs
Marke

Robert Browne
Samuel Hobbs

The inventory of the personal effects was taken by order of the court on November 9, 1731, by Joshua Dorsey and John Hammond of Charles, and appraised at L 89/11/1 1/2.⁷ To his was added the appraised value of a man servant, the following being an exact copy from the inventory:

"Servant man James Arnold having five years and six months to serve, brought to us after the signing of the inventory which praised it to L 10."

The above inventory was filed on May 20, 1732, and showed an additional inventory appraised at L 51/11/1 1/2. The aggregate value of the personal estate as recorded in the proceedings of the Prerogative Court was L 141/3/6.

Thomas Worthington agreed to the appraisement and signed by the greatest creditor. John X Hobbs made his mark as one of the kinsmen, but Samuel Hobbs signed his name, his being the other "next of kin." Samuel Cotterell, like wise, certified and took the required oath as the administrator.

After the appraisement of the estate, but a short time prior to the recording of the inventory, the following was enscribed in the deed book of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, current for that day.⁹

"Whereas John Hobbs late of Ann Arundel County, Planter, deceased, did by his last will and Testament duly made Dorothy Hobbs his wife executrix, but for that the said Dorothy could not take an oath to Qualifie her for the due administration of the said Hobbs estate, and for that reason I Samuel Cotterell of Ann Arundel County, Carpenter whereas since the administration granted unto me as foresaid the said Dorothy is inter-married with one Thomas Higgins of the County aforesaid, Planter"

The above instrument was dated April 4, 1732, and was signed in the presence of John Beale, Zachariah Maccubin, and John Worthington. Consequently, it is proved that prior to the above-mentioned date, the widow of John Hobbs had married Thomas Higgins.

The first account on the estate of John Hobbs was rendered by Samuel Cotterrell on November 21, 1732, when it was passed by the Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Anne Arundel County.¹⁰

Among the disbursements accounted for were sums to Caleb Dorsey Jr., Henry Dorsey, Thomas Worthington, and Philip Hammond- also to the Vestry of Queen Caroline Parish.

The fact that the estate of John Hobbs owed the Parish of Queen Caroline certain fees does not signify that he was a communicant of the parish church. The Church of England at that time was the State Church of Maryland and each free man, regardless of his faith was required to pay tithes according to the law of the Province.

Samuel Cotterell rendered but one account upon the estate of John Hobbs before his death which occurred sometime before October 14, 1736, when Thomas Higgins and Dorothy his wife appear as the administrators of the estate. ¹¹

"The account of John Hobb's estate by Thomas Higgins and Dorothy his wife assignees of Samuel Cotterell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, who was the administrator of the said John Hobbs," was passed by the court on October 14, 1736. ¹²

The account reported the payment of L 15 to " William Phillips who married Margaret Hobbs, daughter of the deceased"- also L 15 to Samuel Hobbs a son of the deceased, and the same amount to Joseph Hobbs another son of the deceased. The estate at that date showed a balance of L 123.

An additional account on the estate of John Hobbs by Thomas Higgins and Dorothy his wife, was rendered on August 10, 1737. ¹³ It recorded a disbursement of L 13 to " Joseph Hobbs son of the deceased and also four shillings to William Powell for the four children

of the deceased former wife Susamah of John Hobbs " the amount she had at the time of the elopement with the said John Hobbs." The estate at this time recorded a balance of L 53/3/21/4.

The final account was made to the court on June 13, 1738, by Thomas Higgins and Dorothy, his wife, and showed a balance of L/38/18/31/2. Unfortunately, the final distribution to the surviving representatives was not recorded.¹⁴

Thomas Higgins at the time of his marriage to the widow Hobbs was himself a widower. It is thus seen that if Mistress Dorothy Hobbs-Higgins were a Quakeress during her first widowhood, it is apparent that she did not remain one after her marriage to Thomas Higgins. The latter took the required oaths at the administration of the estate of John Hobbs, and therefore if Dorothy were originally a Quakeress, she failed to convince or convert her second husband to her peculiar belief.

References:

1. Liber IL No. A, folio 552, Land Office, Annapolis
2. Ibid
3. Wills, Liber 20, folio 279, Hall of Records, Annapolis
4. No research was conducted in the Quaker records, The Quaker records of the Western Shore are deposited with a Quaker church in Baltimore, and are not available to public nor do they allow a copy to be made.
5. Wills, Liber 20, folio 279, Hall of Records
6. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 29, folio 150, 151, Hall of Records
7. Ibid
8. Inventories, Liber 16, folio 651, Hall of Records
9. Deeds, Liber J.H. No. 1, folio 386, Hall of Records
10. Administration Accounts, Liber 30, Folio 211, Hall of Records
11. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 30, Folio 211, Hall of Records
12. Administration Accounts, Liber 15, folio 190, Hall of Records
13. Administration Accounts; Liber 14, folio 322

14. Administration Accounts, Liber 16, folio 148
15. Deeds, Liber RB no. 1, folio 88, Hall of Records

John Hobbs

c1712-1768

John Hobbs, Jr., was referred to by the will of his father in the year 1731 as a minor. Consequently, it can be assumed that he was less than eighteen years of age at that time, but from the fact that he had attained nuptial status by the end of 1733, it is concluded that he was in his late teens at the time of his father's death. Assuming that he were twenty one years of age at the time of his marriage in 1733, it is estimated that his birth occurred in or about the year 1712.

The family and background of his wife, Elizabeth, has piqued the curiosity of her numerous descendants for a number of years and while it has now been proved that his widow was the daughter of Thomas John Hammond, of Anne Arundel County, and was born August 17, 1725, according to the parish register of St. Margaret's Westminster, it is therefore concluded that he was twice married and that his wife, Elizabeth in 1736 could not be his widow, Elizabeth, who was born in the year 1725.

His first son and namesake, according to his Bible, was born during September 1734, consequently it is established that John Hobbs was married about the latter part of 1733.

The first recorded evidence of his wife, Elizabeth, was on October 4, 1736, when she waived dower rights in the sale of her husband's realty. On that date, John Hobbs with his brothers, Samuel and Joseph, all three being styled "Planters of Anne Arundel County," conveyed to Samuel Stringer, of Annapolis, a "Practitioner of Physick,"

their rights and interest in the plantation known as "Hobbs Park", lying at Elk Ridge. The witnesses to the sale were Henry Ridgely and Joshua Dorsey.¹

On August 14, 1741, John Hobbs, then a planter of Anne Arundel County, bought of Thomas Worthington, Merchant, of Anne Arundel County, the plantation called "Martin's Luck," containing 200 acres. The conveyance was made in the presence of Henry Ridgely and Charles Griffith.²

In 1745, he patented "Hobb's Support", consisting of 140 acres and lying in that part of Anne Arundel County which later became Howard County.³

On March 5, 1746/7, the Commissary of the Prerogative Court issued citation to the Sheriff of Anne Arundel County for John Hobbs of Anne Arundel County, one of the subscribing witnesses to the last will and testament of John Parr, of Prince Georges County, to prove the will of the decease at the instance and request of Mary Parr and Arthur Parr.

On November 4, 1749, John Hobbs, of Anne Arundel County, Planter, sold to Joshua Warfield, of Anne Arundel County, Practitioner of Physick, for a consideration of L 87/10/ - "Martin's Luck" as laid out for John Martin for 200 acres in Baltimore County but now in Anne Arundel County lying on both sides of Middle River of the Patuxent and also "Hobbs' His Support" lying in Anne Arundel County on both sides of Middle River and on the south side of "Dis-

covery" and in the fork of a small branch leading into the east side of the aforesaid River called Richmond's Branch thence to "Richmond's Lott." and laid out for 140 acres for the aforesaid John Hobbs. The witnesses to the conveyance were John Howard of Benjamin and Caleb Dorsey. At the same time, John Hobbs signed his name, and Elizabeth Hobbs, his waived dower.⁵ It is recalled that on May 20, 1732, John Hobbs when he signed the inventory papers of his father's personal estate, made his X mark.

In as much as John Hobbs was disposing of his realty in Anne Arundel County at this time, it is believed that he was preparing to settle on the frontier, once a part of Prince George's County, but in 1748 organized into the new western county of Frederick.

Prior to the last conveyance, he with Daniel Clary was surety for Mary Clary, the executrix of John Clary, late of the Province. Daniel Clary at that time was domiciled in Prince Georges County.⁶

In 1753 John Hobbs patented "Hobbs' Purchase" of 1,927 acres, then lying in Anne Arundel, Frederick, and Baltimore Counties, but at the present time in Howard and Carrol Counties. The following is an exact copy of the warrant.⁷

John Hobbs Cert 1927	Virtue of Warrant granted unto
Hobbs Purchase Patd 13 Dec.	
1753 Rent Ann L 3/17/1 Sterl	John Hobbs of Frederick County
Chad to Rent Rolls	
21 November 1751.....	to resurvey for and in the name
of John Hobbs a certain tract or Parcel of Land called Hobbs Purchase	

lying partly in Anne Arundel County and partly in Frederick County originally on the 24 July a. d. 1750 granted to John Hobbs by patent of confirmation for three hundred and nineteen acres of land to correct the errors in the former survey thereof and the vacant land thereunto contiguous lying partly in Anne Arundel County, partly in Frederick County, and partly in Baltimore County. These are therefore to certify that I, Richard Shipley, Dep. Surv. of Anne Arundel County aforesaid under His excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esq., Governor of Maryland."

The tract or plantation "Hobbs' Purchase" adjoined "Long Bottom" and "Bush Creek Hill."

On June 17, 1756, John Hobbs, Planter, of Frederick County, conveyed to Ann Hammond and Henry Griffith, both of Anne Arundel County, for a consideration of L 17 a portion of "Hobbs' Purchase," lying between the head branch of Bush Creek and the head branch of Snowden River, partly in Anne Arundel County, partly in Baltimore County, and partly in Frederick County, adjoining "Addition to Orrick's Folly" "Food Plenty" "Pleasant Meadows," and cowman's Manor." He signed the deed of conveyance and his wife, Elizabeth Hobbs, waived all dower rights. The indenture was witnessed by Joseph Wood and David Lynn.⁸

In 1760 John Hobbs patented "Herein I Begin," of 50 acres, lying in Frederick County.⁹

On June 19, 1765, John Hobbs, Sr., Planter of Frederick County,

conveyed to John Hobbs, Jr., of Frederick County, for the consideration of L 5 a portion of "Hobbs' Purchase," containing 155 acres, lying in Frederick County. His wife, Elizabeth, waived all rights, and the indenture was witnessed by Charles Jones and J. Dickson.¹⁰

On the same day, he deeded to "Joshua Hobbs of John," of Frederick County, Planter, a 184 acre portion of "Hobbs' Purchase," adjoining the tract "Long Bottom." Elizabeth Hobbs, his wife, acknowledged the conveyance. It was witnessed by Charles Jones and J. Dickson.¹¹

The last will and testament of John Hobbs was negotiated in Frederick County on January 1766, in the presence of Thomas X. Bissit, Francis Davis, and James Green Martin. It was duly signed by him as John Hobbs.¹²

He devised his son, Leonard Hobbs, 150 acres of land where now the said Leonard Hobbs dwells," and to his son, Nicholas Hobbs, 50 acres of land lying on Bush Creek called "Hear I Begin." To his son, Greenbury Hobbs, he bequeathes L 50 when he attained the age of twenty-one years. Charles Hobbs, another son, was devised the residue of the dwelling-plantation after the decease of his (Charles) mother, Elizabeth. After the decease of his (testator) widow, the residue of the estate was to be divided among his three sons-- Nicholas, Greenbury, and Charles.

The instrument was admitted to probate in Frederick County, Maryland April 2, 1768, nearly two years after the writing. On September 8, 1768, Leonard Hobbs, the "other executor" renounced his rights to the administration.

His widow and executrix, Elizabeth Hobbs, filed her administration bond before the Commissary of the Prerogative Court on September 8, 1768, with Greenbury Spurrier and William Purdle as her sureties. The bond was in the value of L 300.¹³

The inventory of the personal estate was taken on November 29, 1768, and was appraised at L 141/10/1 by William Duvall and Joseph Beall. The kinsmen who approved were Joseph Hobbs, William Hobbs, John Hobbs of John, and Leonard Hobbs. The widow and executrix filed the papers at court nearly one year afterwards, that is, on August 12, 1769.¹⁴

On August 31, 1768, the Council of Maryland at a meeting held at the Governor's House declared that Joseph Ftamton, a convict servant and property of Elizabeth Hobbs, widow of Frederick County, was found guilty of burglary and was sentenced to death.¹⁵

MADAME ELIZABETH HOBBS AND HER PARENTAGE

It has therefore been proved through various documentary instructions that the wife of John Hobbs as early as 1736 was named Elizabeth and that his wife at the time of his death and ultimate widow was likewise named Elizabeth.

The names given to the younger children of John Hobbs are all ident-

founded by John Hammond, Gent., who married Anne Greenbury, the daughter of Colonel Nicholas Greenbury- second to only Major General John Hammond in importance during the late sixteen hundreds in the Province of Maryland. Consequently, it has led to the supposition that John Hobbs found his wife among the grand-daughters of John Hammond, Gent. and through this clue an extensive study of the Hammond family has been made.

On August 17, 1725, was to Thomas John Hammond and Anne his wife born a daughter, Elizabeth, whose birth was recorded in the parish register of St. Margaret's Westminster Parish of Anne Arundel County.¹⁶

Thomas John Hammond paid quit rents from the years 1753 through 1766 on the following tracts of land- "Addition " of 22 1/2 acres; "Hammond's purchase of 540 acres; "Timber neck" of 363 acres; and "Gosnell's Adventure" of 199 acres. In the latter years, however, 181 acres of "Timber Neck" were sold to Nathan Pump-hrey and the entire holdings of "Gosnell Adventure" to William Gaither.¹⁷

Thomas John Hammond died intestate early in 1767, presumably at his estate north of the Severn in Anne Arundel County. He left no widow, but several daughters and one son.

In 1767, John Hammond, the only son of Thomas John Hammond,

paid quit rents on "Addition" of 22 1/2 acres; "Hammond Purchase" of 540 acres; and "Timber Neck" of 181 acres. Thus, it is proved that John Hammond, the son and heir, acquired the entire landed estate of his deceased father, according to the law and custom of England, and the Province of Maryland.¹⁸

The inventory of the personal estate of Thomas John Hammond was filed on April 3, 1767, in Anne Arundel County, and had been appraised at L. 663/10/- by John Davidge and Nicholas Worthington.¹⁹

The following is a correct copy and proves a number of important factors in the case:

"We the Subscribers Creditors and next of kin to the deceased do certify that we had notice of the time and place of the within appraisement and do approve thereof."

John Davidge in attorney in fact for
Mr. Charles Wallace and Thomas
Richardson & Co.

September 23, 1767, Came John Davidge and Nicholas Worthington the two appraisers duly qualified as such before Robert Couden, Gent., one of his Lordship's Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, to appraise the goods and chattels of Thomas John Hammond late deceased and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that Thomas Worthington and John Rodwell who married two of the Daughters being next of kin to the deceased were present at the time of the appraisementand at the same time also came John Hammond, son of the Thomas John

Hammond and also made oath.... that he offered several times the inventory hereunto annexed to Thomas Worthington for him to sign the same agreeable to the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided but that he the said Thomas Worthington had hitherto omitted and now absolutely refuses to sign the same...."

Presumably the greatest creditors.

No next of kin consequently signed the inventory, John Hammond, being the administrator was therefore disqualified as a signatory. It can well be concluded that some friction had arisen over the personal estate of Thomas John Hammond. Apparently, some resentment was felt over the fact that John Hammond under the law had claimed the landed estate, and there is a probability that he may have claimed a great deal of the personal estate as his own and refused to list certain articles.

No accounts were rendered periodically to the Prerogative Court or are there any citations against John Hammond, the administrator in the records of the Prerogative Court.

On October 13, 1777, more than eleven years after the decease of Thomas John Hammond, the administrator John Hammond filed a final account of the estate and accounted for the inventory appraised at L 663/10/-. Few, if any disbursements were made to individuals but the balance was divided equally among the "deceased representatives"

as follows:²⁰

John Hammond
James Nicholas
John Hobbs
Caleb Floyd
Rebecca Maynard
Ann Rodwell
Thomas Worthington

At the death of Thomas John Hammond in the year 1767, his son-in law, John Hobbs, was alive, but at the settlement of the estate eleven years later, he was deceased but had left a number of heirs. The clerk of the court, however, recorded John Hobbs as one of the deceased's representatives- a fact which can not be denied. This would naturally lead one to conclude that the administration of the estate of Thomas John Hammond was very carelessly kept, as is evident by the fact that the first and only account was made eleven years after his decease. The clerk failed to record the true facts in the case as "the estate of John Hobbs," or the "heirs of John Hobbs."

It is furthermore noted that no notation was made of the exact degree or relationship the representatives were to the deceased. Worthington and Rodwell had been referred to in the inventory as sons-in-law; Anne was therefore a daughter or grand daughter of the deceased; Rebecca Maynard has been identified as a grand-daughter, and it is assumed that Nicholas (Nichols) Hobbs, and Floyd were sons-in-law. Furthermore, John Hammond, the administrator and son, made a very weak and indefinite statement as to the true representatives, "Came John Hammond and made oath that the foregoing named persons are all the Representatives . . . of the Deceased to the best of his knowledge." ²¹

From the carelessness in the court documents of that day , the distinctly Hammond-Greenbury names among the children of John Hobbs , and the absence of no other factors to disprove the parentage of Elizabeth Hobbs , wife and widow of John Hobbs , of Frederick County , it is therefore declared from the final statement of the estate that the said Elizabeth Hobbs was none other than a daughter of Thomas John Hammond of Anne Arundel County .

Children of John Hobbs and his Wives

1. Leonard Hobbs
2. Nicholas Hobbs
3. Greenbury Hobbs
4. Charles Hobbs
5. Joseph Hobbs*
6. William Hobbs*
7. John Hobbs *

* Not named in father's will, but proved by other instruments.

References

1. Anne arundel Co. Deeds, Liber Rd. No. 2, folio 442, Hall of Records, Annapolis
2. Ibid, Liber RB no. 1, folio 88.
3. Liber IG no. E, folio 732, Land Office, Annapolis
4. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 32, folio 52, Hall of Records
5. Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, Liber RD no. 3, folio 196.
6. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 31, folio 113, Hall of Records
7. Liber BC & GS no. 1, folio 193; Liber By & Gs no. 1, folio 571, Land Office, Annapolis
8. Frederick Co. Deeds, Liber F., folio 139, Frederick Courthouse.
9. Liber BC & GS no. 2, folio 528, Land Office, Annapolis
10. Frederick Co. Deeds, Liber J., folio 1207, Frederick Courthouse
11. Ibid Liber J., folio 1208
12. Wills, Liber 36, folio 616, Hall of Records.
13. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 43, folio 96, Hall of Records.
14. Inventory, Liber 100, folio 345, Hall of Records
15. Archives of Maryland, vol. 32, p. 247
16. Parish Register, Md., Hist. Soc., Balto.
17. Anne Arundel Co. Debt Books, 1753-1766, Land Office.
18. Ibid, Liber 1767, folio 23
19. Inventory, Liber 103, folio 81, Hall of Records
20. Administration Accounts, Anne Arundel Co., Liber Ed. no. 1, folio 18, Hall of Records.
21. Ibid, Liber ED no. 1, folio 18.

John Hobbs
1734 - 1799

John Hobbs, Jr., son of John Hobbs, Sr., and Elizabeth his wife, was born September 23, 1734, in Anne Arundel County, according to his family Bible, on June 19, 1765, his father, styled in the deed as "John Hobbs, Sr. of Frederick County, Planter" conveyed to him 155 acres of "Hobbs' Purchase", lying in Frederick County. Elizabeth Hobbs, wife, waived all dower rights before Charles Jones and J. Dickson, two justices of the Peace for Frederick County.¹

He was not named in his father's last will and testament, as it is apparent that his father named only the issue of his second wife, Elizabeth Hammond. The conveyance of "Hobbs' Purchase" was presumably considered his provision out of the parental estate. He, however, as one of the kinsmen, approved the valuation of the inventory of his father's personal estate in 1768.²

He married first Sarah ---- on November 27, 1760, but no issue resulted for she did die within a few months.³ On May 14, 1761, he married secondly "Rachel his wife," who was born, according to his Bible, on January 30, 1743.

Circumstantial evidence and strong inference, with almost positive proof, place his second wife as Rachel Maynard, born January 21, 1743, according to the parish register of St. Margaret's Westminster. The latter varies only nine days with the Bible entry, but such dis-

crepancy in vital statistics is not unusual. Often Bible entries, especially the births of parents, were made some time after the actual event, and in this instance, there is only a minor difference.

Children of John and Rachel (Maynard) Hobbs⁴

1. Betsy Hobbs, born August 16, 1763.
2. John Hobbs, born March 25, 1764
3. Benjamin Hobbs, born May 19, 1765
4. Ephraim Hobbs, born November 25, 1766.
5. Joseph Hobbs, born September 4, 1768.
6. John Hammond Greenberry Hobbs, born August 21, 1770.
7. Henry Hobbs, born April 8, 1772.
8. Nicholas Hobbs, born August 27, 1774.
9. Rachel Hobbs, born October 6, 1777.
10. Charles Exlam Hobbs, born August 9, 1779.
11. Joshua Hobbs, born December 8, 1782.
12. Nicholas Maynard Hobbs, born October 30, 1785.
13. Anna Hobbs, born April 15, 1788.

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Parentage of Rachel Maynard

The parents of Rachel Maynard were Henry Maynard and Larady his wife, according to the birth entry in the parish register. The same source states the marriage of Henry Maynard to Larady Hammond, as of May 7, 1741. Rachel was the second child and oldest daughter. Larady

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Hammond was born June 2, 1722, the daughter of Thomas John and Ann Cockey Hammond, a descendant of Major-General John Hammond, a very influential, distinguished, and important subject of the Province.*

*For her ancestry, that is Larady Hammond, and the colonial service of her great grandfather, John Hammond, see, Newman's Anne Arundel Gentry, pp. 189-193-217-218.

On April 1756, as a resident of Anne Arundel County, Henry Maynard Planter, deeded a number of negro slaves for the consideration of love and natural affections which he had and held for his beloved children, that is, John Maynard, Rachel Maynard, Thomas Maynard, Ann Maynard, Elizabeth Maynard, and Rebecca Maynard. The deed of gift was duly recorded in Anne Arundel County and witnessed by Edward Faither and Benjamin Beall.⁵

Sometime between 1756 and 1766, Henry Maynard removed to Frederick County, and according to the rent rolls he was seized of "Resurvey on Dilliam's Begrudge" of 195 acres, and "Addition" of 18 acres. Furthermore, from 1766 to the Revolution or the last extant pre-Revolutionary quit-rent roll he remitted quit rents of the above mentioned tracts.⁶ In 1790, he was listed as the head of a family in Frederick County, with one female and seven slaves in his household.⁷

The last will and testament of Henry Maynard was dated January 7, 1790, but was not admitted for probate in Frederick County until October 1, 1798, by Basil Howard and Aaron Richards. He

ing the family or married names of his daughters,) naming them all by their first names, thusly, John, Rachel, Ann, Elizabeth, and Rebecca. The residuary estate will to his son, Henry, but in the event that "my wife and son Henry cannot live together," then the personal estate at the death of his wife (unnamed) was to be divided equally among his children. The son, Henry, was appointed executor.⁸ A search through the court dockets and other instruments in Frederick County shows no inventory of the personal estate and no distribution of the legacies to the children recorded at court.

On August 22, 1768, the convict servants of John Hobbs, namely James Johnson and Dennis Igoe, were found guilty of burglary and sentenced to the death penalty.⁹ During 1778, he subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the State of Maryland in Frederick County.¹⁰

On February 27, 1788, John Hobbs conveyed to Nicholas Hobbs, of Frederick County, the plantation "Ridgely's Good Will" of 202 1/2 acres on which stood the dwelling of the said John Hobbs. The conveyance was apparently in the nature of a mortgage, and it was witnessed by William Beatty and W. W. Beall.¹¹

John Hobbs died on January 12, 1799, "with an illness of 12 days," according to his Bible. Letters of administration upon his estate were issued to Joseph Hobbs. The latter filed an account

upon the estate on April 15, 1801, when he accounted for assets valued at £ 145/15/4 1/2. After various disbursements and obligations against the estate were met, a balance of L 8 resulted. One of the payments was L 99/17/1 to "Abner Ritchie late Sheriff of Frederick County, against Joseph Hobbs and John Hobbs per bill and receipt."¹²

On March 15, 1804, William Hobbs of Samuel, William Ballenger, Jesse Wright, George Smith, and Joseph Hobbs, all of Frederick County, State of Maryland filed a bill of complaint with the Chancellor of Maryland as the creditors of John Hobbs, late of Frederick County, deceased, against the heirs of the said John Hobbs. The heirs so named were Elizabeth Davis, wife of Barnaby Davis, of Kentucky; John Greenbury Hobbs, of Montgomery County, Maryland; Charles Hobbs of Queen Annes County, Maryland; and Joshua Hobbs, Nicholas Hobbs, and Anne Hobbs being minors all of Frederick County.¹³

The petition set forth that John Hobbs died intestate in Frederick County on January 12, 1799, seized of the tract known and called "Ridgely Goodwill" of approximately 302 acres and lying in Montgomery County, and that he died heavily in debt leaving only a small personal estate valued at L 147/13/4. Letters of administration had been granted to Joseph Hobbs, one of the creditors and one of the orators to the petition.

The court ordered the sale of his realty to satisfy the creditors inasmuch as the personal estate was insufficient to meet all indebtedness.

His widow died on January 17, 1825, in half an hour after she was taken ill, according to the Bible record.

Sources

1. Frederick Co. Deeds, Liber J., folio 1207, Courthouse Frederick Md.
2. Inventories, Liber 103, folio 81, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
3. Family Bible, see, Appendix.
4. Ibid
5. Anne Arundel Deeds, Liber BB no. 1, folio 170, Hall of Records, Annapolis
6. Debt Books, Liber 1766, folio 52; Liber 1768, pp. 123; Liber, 1769, folio 100; Liber 1770, folio 90; Liber 1771, folio 111; Liber 1772, folio 112; Liber 1773, folio 122, Land Office, Annapolis.
7. Heads of Families 1790 (Maryland)
8. Wills, Liber GM no. 3, folio 246, Frederick Courthouse.
9. Archives of Maryland, vol. 32, p. 247
10. Filed at Courthouse, Frederick
11. Frederick Deeds, Liber WR no. 8, folio 78, Courthouse.
12. Adm. Accts., Liber GM no. 2, folio 72, Frederick Courthouse.
13. Chancery papers no. 2242, Land Office, Annapolis.

PART THREE

THE MAYNARD FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND MARYLAND
1066-1937, COPIED FROM REGISTER OF MARYLAND'S
HERALDIC FAMILIES VOL. 11, pp. 214-215.

by Alice Norris Parran

"The Mainards or Maignards went into England with Williams the Conqueror, and the name appears in the list of adherents in 1066. Ever since the conquest, the Maynard name has been quoted for knightly deeds and great land possessions. The men of the courtly race have been staunch loyalists through all the vicissitudes of the English Crown. The family was anciently seated in Devonshire and held estates in Kent at a very early period, the younger branches establishing the great Hertfordshire and Essex County Law. Queen Elizabeth in the thirty-third year of her reign granted the estates of Estayne and Turrum - alias Little Easton to Henry Maynard Esq. with appurtenances and other lands by the twentieth part of a Knights fee and payment of Ward Silver to the Castle of Windsor."

PART FOUR

FROM THE HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI (CHICAGO:
THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING COMPANY 1888) pp. 272-274.

" Andrew Ramsay came to the Spanish dominions from the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, and at that time must have been a man of mature age, as he was accompanied by a well grown up family. He is said to have been among the Virginia troops at Braddock's defeat, and since he was by marriage related to the celebrated Daniel Morgan, he no doubt, took part in the Revolutionary War. The cause of his emigration was some financial reverse, which made it desirable on his part to seek a new home in the far west. A short time after his arrival and location at Cape Girardeau he was followed by several of his family connections, who located in the neighborhood. Among them were Nicholas Seavers, Jeremiah Simpson, Alexander Biboney and Dr. Blevins Hayden, with their families, his sons-in-law, William Daugherty and Samuel Tipton, also made settlements in the district, the latter immediately adjacent to Ramsay, and the former near Jackson. Three daughters married after their arrival; Margaret married Stephen Jones, and removed to Arkansas; Mary married Peter Craig, who fell at the battle of 'Sink Hole', and Rachel became the wife of John Rodney. Andrew Ramsay also had five sons who accompanied him to Upper Louisiana, Viz: John, who married a

Hannah; Andrew and James, who married, respectively, Patty and Rebecca Worthington; William, who married Elizabeth Dunn and Allen. John, Andrew, and James Subsequently located in what is now Mississippi County."

"All these immediate connections of Ramsay were accompanied in turn by their relations. Thus, Alexander Gibony was accomplished by his sons and sons-in-law, and these again by their kin. So, also, the Hayden, Simpson, and Seavers families. Thus are found grants, all dating prior to 1800, to Alexander Gibony, to his sons, John, and Robert, and his son-in-law, Jacob Jacobs; also grants to his brothers-in-law and newphews, altogether embracing some of the most valuable lands near the post and encircling it on the southwest from the "big swamp" or "LeGrand Marais" to the Jackson road. To this settlement others contributed, and in 1804 it was pronounced by Capt. Stoddard 'the richest in Upper Louisiana.'"

"Andrew Ramsay was a man of substance and the owner of a goodly number of slaves. He exercised a decided influence in the settlement, so early as 1799 an English school, the first west of the Mississippi, was established at what was called Mount Tabor, a mile from his plantation and in the center of the new settlement. He was one of the largest landholders in the district. A few years after the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States he removed to what is now Batesville, in the then territory of Arkansas, where he died."

In 1809 John Ramsay, a brother of Andrew Ramsay, accompanied by his sons and sons-in-law and other families, to the number of 80 persons, arrived in Cape Girardeau District. Ramsay, after living for a short time in the neighborhood of his brother, removed to what is now Scott County. One of his daughters, the widow of Lewis Painter, is still living in Jackson, Missouri, an intelligent chronicler of pioneer days." (The names of the children of John Ramsay are not given.)

FROM THE HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI (CHICAGO:
THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1888) p. 462

"Commerce was laid out in February, 1823, but it had been the site of a trading post twenty years before. The land upon which it is built was originally granted to Thomas W. Waters, and was owned by his heirs when the survey was made. The Commissioners who laid it out were Wilson Able, James Purtles, Thomas Roberts, Joseph Smith, and James Wellborn."

Missouri Historical Review: October 1951, pages 61-62.

Published by State Historical Society.

PART FIVE

LINEAGE OF JOHN WILBOURN HOBBS

7.

John Hobbs
Died Testate
Anne Arundel County Maryland
1731.

6.

John Hobbs
Born Circa 1712
Died Testate
Frederick County, Md., 1768

5.

John Hobbs
Born 1734
Died intestate
Frederick County, Md. 1799

4.

Nicholas Maynard Hobbs
Born, Octo. 30, 1785
Frederick County Md.
Died Oct. 20, 1832

3.

Nicholas Maynard Hobbs, Jr.
Born Mar. 19, 1819
Baptised, Recorty of Mother
of Sorrows Church April 15,
1821. Died Scott County, Mo.,
1852.

2.

William Fulaski Hobbs
Born Nov. 13, 1852
Scott County, Missouri
Died April 15, 1930
St. Louis, Missouri

7a.

wife, Susannah (mother of children)
second wife, Dorothy later married
Higgins.

6a.

wife, Elizabeth, married 1733
second wife, Elizabeth Hammond, Born
August 17, 1725

5a.

wife, Sarah?
second wife, Rachel Maynard, born
January 30, 1743
Died January 17, 1825
Daughter of Henry Maynard and wife,
Larady, St. Margarets Westminster
Parish Records.

4a.

wife, Mary Eleanor Tate, Born May 19
1794 - Daughter of Lt. Robert Tate (his
will naming her) Probated Queen Ann Co.
Md., March 15, 1814
Died after 1829 Centerville, Md.
Her Mother's name unknown, buried
with husband

3a.

wife, Amanda Jane Cox, Born 1820
Died Scott County, Mo. Circa 1870
Married Frankfort Ky. 1850

2a.

wife, Laura Floretta Wilburn
Born Nov. 21, 1853
Commerce, Missouri
Died April 5, 1923
St. Louis, Mo.-Married May 1870

1.

John Wilbourn Hobbs
Born April 7, 1896
St. Louis, Missouri

la.

wife, Myrene Houchin
Born, October 20, 1896
Jefferson City, Missouri

PART SIX

LINEAGE OF RACHEL MAYNARD HOBBS-- 1743
WIFE OF JOHN HOBBS, Jr.--- 1734 - 1799

Daughter of

Henry Maynard	wife, Larady Hammond
Born, Oct. 7, 1708	Born, June 2, 1722
Frederick Co., Md.	
Married May 7th, 1741	
St. Margaret's Parish Register:	

Daughter of

Thomas John Hammond	Wife, Anne Cockey
Born	Daughter of Col. Thomas Cockey
Died 1767, Ann Arundel	
County, Md.	
Records in St. Margarets Parish	

Son of

John Hammond	Wife, Anne Greenberry
Ann Arundel County, Md.	(Norris Book Md. Heraldic Families pp. 222)

Son of

Major General John Hammond	Wife, Mary Howard
Ann Arundel County, Md.	Grand-daughter of Mathew Howard
Gen. Hammond was member of His Majesty's Council. (Records Colonial Dames)	

Henry Maynard was son of Henry Maynard Sr., Wife, Sarah Hopkins.
Born in England, home Proctors Park"

Data from Mrs. Norris Book Vol. 11, page 218.

PART SEVEN

LINEAGE OF AMANDA JANE COX

Daughter of

Wm. W. Cox	Amanda Jane Ramsey
Born in Va.	Born Circa 1799
Lived in Frankfort, Ky. and	Died 1850
New Madrid, Mo. Judge Co.	
Court 1844-1847 (Hist. S. E.	
Mo. page 357)	

Daughter of

Andrew Ramsey	Wife
Judge of County Court	Phoebe -- ? (From Jessie Fish)
Scott Co. Mo. 1823-25; 1833-35;	
Hist. S. E. Mo. page 357	
Organizer of County at home of	
Thomas Houts March 1822.	
Page 354;	

Son of

Andrew Ramsey	Wife- Patty Worthington
Born Halifax Co. Va. Circa 1760	Born in Maryland Circa 1760
Died Batesville Ark. 1822 or 23	Died Batesville Ar. 1822
Killed by Indians in same battle	(Hist. S. E. Mo. 1888) PP. 272-274
in which brother Allen and father	Page 995, Miss. Co.
were wounded and later died.	
Grand-daughter stated age 68	
(p. 995) Served in War 1812	

Son of

Andrew Ramsey	Wife- Eva Wright
Born Halifax Co. Va. 1739	Died in Batesville, Ark. 1830
Died Batesville Ark. 1823	
Killed by Indians- D. A. R.	
Record 162833	
Annie E. Kenrick Burrough, Cape	
Girardeau, Mo.	
He established First English School	
in S. E. Mo. 1799 - Mo. Hist. Review	
Oct. 1951; Served in Revolutionary War	

Son of

Andrew Ramsey Wife - Margaret Parker
Born in England of Irish
parentage - from D. A. R.
papers of Mrs. Burrough



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